

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,
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A. C. THOMPSON, Prop'r.
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The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

VOL. 1.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

[NO. 12.]

Marshall County, Ind.
Auditor—AUSTIN FULLER.
Clerk—HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.
Treasurer—NATHAN OGLEBEE.
Sheriff—O. M. BARNARD.
Recorder—THOMAS K. HOUGHTON.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Union Township—E. MOORE.
Pike—H. B. FALKENBERG—JONAS FULLER.
Tippecanoe—S. R. COOK—H. T. TRAVIS.
North—S. N. CHAMBLIN—L. MATTHEWS.
Center—J. H. CASE—H. McFARLIN, J. B. DICK-
son.
West—A. G. ARMSTRONG—CASPER GRUBE.
Walton—W. W. RAY—M. L. SMITH.
Green—E. K. EARL.
German—GEO. A. METCALF—FRED. LOEDERMAN.
Bourbon—A. WISE—JOHN STORTNER.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA
BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

E. S. ORGAN, Pres., H. EARLY, Cashier.
EASTERN EXCHANGE, Drafts on Cincinnati and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Insurance Money and Land Warrants.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Deposits Received and Money Loaned.
Exchange on Europe bought and sold.
Attention given to Collections, and General Banking Business Transacted.
June 23, 1858. 31

Buckeye Livery Stables!

N. B. & J. M. KLINGER Proprietors
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

The proprietors having erected **Large & Convenient Stables** near the Edwards House, with an entire new stock of Horses, Buggies, Carriages &c., are now prepared to accommodate those who wish.

LIVERY TEAMS.

Persons reaching this place on any of the Railroad Trains, and desiring to go by Carriage Conveyance, can be accommodated with or without a driver.

Having surveyed in this County, we are well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c. N. B. & J. M. K. K.
Nov. 17-144

EDWARDS HOUSE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.
C. H. REEVE, J. A. CAPRON

REEVE & CAPRON,
ATTORNEYS & NOTARIES

Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.,
Practice in Marshall and adjoining counties.
REFER TO

Balcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y.
Cooley, Farwell & Co., Boston & New York.
London & Co., Philad., Geo. Bennett & Co., Pitts.
Hon. A. L. Osborne, Chief Justice, Laporte, Ind.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

(LA PORTE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT.)
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Good Fare, low bill and every attention paid to render the stay of all who patronize the Farmers' agreeable.
Good and convenient stabling for those having cars. 24
JOB SHORT.

M. CORBIN & OSBORNE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

J. J. VINELL,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—Particular attention paid to Chronic Diseases, and Chronic Diseases of Women, and Diseases of Children. Office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and LaPorte streets, where he can be consulted at all hours. 1-31

LEANDER GROVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC
KNOX, STARK COUNTY, IND.

Will practice in the several counties of this judicial circuit, and attend promptly to the payment of Taxes, and collection of Claims. 11-17

P. R. FACKARD, J. G. THAYER
PACKARD & THAYER
Dealers in all kinds of Family Groceries, Provision, Groceries, &c., No. 5 Michigan St., Plymouth, Ind.

DR. J. T. CHALMERS,
From Baltimore
Will practice Medicine, Surgery and Osteopathy. Permanently located in Tyler City, Marshall Co., Indiana. Office one door south of Mr. J. C. Cushman & Bissell's Store.
Oct. 27-114

WHEN WILL WONDERS CEASE?
F. F. HATMAN
Has started a new Harness and Saddle Shop two doors north of J. Brownlee's store, on the East side of Michigan street, at No. 6 where he intends keeping on hand, Saddles and Harness of all kinds, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine his stock and work. All repairing done in order and on short notice. 14

H. B. DICKSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
of every description, also,
Stoves, in, heat-Iron and Copper Ware
Sold
PLYMOUTH, IND.

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularity of Children's teeth corrected. Fungus and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays.
Office in Pershing's block, upstairs, corner Michigan and Garro streets. [34]y

JOHN ANDERSON,
Barber and Hair Dresser.
(One door south of Hewitt & Woodward), Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind. Everything in the above business attended to by me in the best style.

INDIANA REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

T. McDONALD
Real Estate Agent & Notary Public.

OFFICE OVER PIERCE'S CLOTHING STORE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

DRAWINGS, DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, and
Agreements, sold Land, examines Titles, and furnishes Abstracts of the same; pays Taxes and redeems Land sold for Taxes.

E. H. SHOOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PLYMOUTH, IND.,
One door West of H. Pierce's Clothing Store.

BENDER HOUSE
J. D. CLARK, Proprietor,
KNOX, STARK CO. IND.,
Has refitted the same, and is now prepared to give satisfaction to all those who may give him a call. Persons visiting Knox call and see for yourselves. 24m3

C. H. REEVE,
Insurance Agent.

for Eliza of Hartford, Cash Assets, \$1700.00
for Phoenix, do do do 420.00
for Florida, Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of Florida Ill. Cash Assets, \$300,000.
Policies issued at lowest possible rates. Office on LaPorte street Plymouth Ind. [24m3

MRS. DUNN
WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plymouth and vicinity, that she has just received an entire new stock of Fall and Winter

Millinery Goods,
Which she offers to sell very cheap. Ladies wishing to purchase Bonnets, or anything in the Millinery line, are respectfully invited to call. Thankful for past favors, she still solicits the patronage of her old customers, and as many new ones as may give her a call. Shop second door north of the Republican printing office. Oct 6-31.

DR. T. A. BORTON,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Pershing's Drug Store, in Dr. A. O. Borton's Dental Rooms, Michigan street, east side corner of Canal, where he may be consulted during office hours.

JOHN L. WOODWARD,
GENERAL DEALER IN
All kinds of Family Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, &c., &c., LaPorte street, Plymouth, Ind.

MEAT MARKET.

CHARLES SHOENAKER, on LaPorte street, a few doors west of Palmer's Store, keeps a good supply of FRESH MEATS for their old customers, and as many new ones as may feel like patronizing him.

They will pay the highest market prices in cash, for Fat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.
Market every morning except Sunday: Aug 11-14.

Books & Stationery.

C. L. HILL,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER
All kinds of Musical Instruments—Also Music Boxes, Banjo, &c., &c.,
Oct 29-114. FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOHN L. SHOENAKER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.
Plymouth, Ind.,

KEEPS constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, BRASS PINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, LOCKETS, &c., &c.
Clocks, Watches, &c., repaired in the best manner possible. Sept 29-30 7-47.

New JEWELRY Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, Marshall and adjoining counties, that he has opened a new stock of all the different kinds of

Watches
CLOCKS, JEWELRY
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS!

Generally kept in a first class Jewelry Store. The Goods are of the latest Styles, best quality and will be sold at New York prices.

Being a practical Jeweler, he solicits a share of public patronage.
Room No. 2 Pershing's block. ADOLPH MYERS
dec 23-47

PLYMOUTH HOUSE
A FEW STEPS FROM THE BRIDGE,
South Plymouth, Ind

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE TAKEN THE
establishment lately known as the "More House" and are prepared to entertain all who may please to call upon them.

Their Furniture is new—Beds clean—and their Table supplied with the best the Market can afford. Good Stable and plenty of Horse feed.
MICHAEL MILLER,
ANTHONY MICKEL.
Plymouth, March 7-24

MEAT MARKET.

NOLL & KOONTZ,
RESPECTFULLY informs the PUBLIC that they are now prepared at their market on Michigan street, a few doors south of the Edwards House, to furnish them with the best quality of

PORK, BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, & C.
at prices that cannot fail to please.

They have had much experience in their business, and from close attention to business, and a desire to please all who patronize them, and hope to receive a share of public patronage.

Farmers that have fat cattle would do well by giving them a call, they will pay Chicago prices.
NOLL & KOONTZ.
[34]y

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, \$500,000; surplus 298,442 23; as of Jan. 1, 1859, 728,632 23. Incorporated 1810. H. H. HENNINGSON, President; T. C. ALBANY, Secretary; D. Alexander, General agent for West-Columbia, Ind. Policies issued by
[34]y

HORACE CORBIN, Agent,
Plymouth, Ind.

Selected Poetry.

From the Mobile Register.
"Douglas to the Rescue."

Old Scotia's hills and valleys o'er,
Columbia's hills and valleys o'er,
Its ringing slogan rouses men,
With echoing sound from shore to shore,
"The Douglas" to the rescue! stand!
"The Douglas" of our native land!

The mutterings of a coming storm
Growl in the distance, fierce and low,
The nation waits with palsied arm
A contest fraught with gloom and woe,
Till "Douglas" leads a chosen band,
"The Douglas" of our native land!

From mountain top and shadowed glen,
Our glittering flag is on the wave;
We'll rally round its stalwart men,
Our nation's bulwark—strong and brave—
"The Douglas" is our banner-man,
"The Douglas" of our native land!

Then forward, freemen, to the fight!
O'er hill and valley sound the alarm;
We strike for Liberty and Right;
Our country bids us bare the arm.
Then pledge the "Douglas" heart and hand
"Douglas" of our native land! HAGAR.

Newbern, Green County, Alabama.

Selected Miscellany.

One of the Black Republican Witnesses.

In the recent message from the President of the United States to the House of Representatives is contained the following sentence:

"I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this; because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now."

In the very hour that the President was employed in writing the above earnest expression of conscious rectitude, of entire confidence in his invulnerability against all assaults, and of faithful reliance in Divine protection against the shafts of the perjurer, a miserable wretch was assailing his reputation, and committing the infamous crime of perjury at the Capital before the committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the alleged abuses in the public printing.

A man named Pettibone, a bookbinder, whose previous character compared very favorably with that of any of the Black Republican witnesses or accusers, whether in or out of Congress, and in whose word honest men would have been willing to place more reliance than in that of any of the rest of the Black Republican gang of defamers, appeared before the Senate Committee, of which Hon. Preston King is Chairman, and there testified on oath that he once wrote a letter to the President in reference to the law regulating the Executive binding; that the President referred that letter to the Attorney General in a particular manner, which he (the witness) minutely specified; that he subsequently called on Judge Black and called his attention to this indorsement; that the Judge expressed his astonishment at its nature, and said he would take it to the President and have the indorsement changed; and that, when he (Pettibone) next saw the paper, "the first indorsement was very nicely erased and another substituted in its place by the President, and signed J. B."

The charge made by this man was nothing less than that the President had committed the crime of forgery—that, imitating the example of a certain notorious investigator—a black republican ally—he had mutilated a public record. The witness not only observed that the original indorsement had been altered, but that it had been "carefully erased, and another substituted in its place by the President, and signed J. B." Like most false witnesses, he was very minute, and appeared anxious to take every precaution so that the "record" should be "correct."

Now, what are the facts?

It was proved on the sworn testimony of the Attorney General and one of his clerks, that the document referred to by this Pettibone had been regularly filed in the office of the Attorney General as a Government record, and that the whole story of the indorsement, erasure and substitution was a base and malicious fabrication from beginning to end. The document was produced before the committee; was shown to Pettibone, who acknowledged that it was the one to which he referred. It was proved that there never was any other document of a similar import in existence; that its indorsement was entirely different from the description given by the witness, and that there was not the slightest trace of any erasure, not even the minutest trace of a pen. When driven to the wall this Pettibone hinted that erasures could be made

so that they could not be detected, and intimated that he, as a binder, knew how to erase writing so that it could not be discovered. He tried his skill, and showed that it was impossible to do so. When this last effort proved unsuccessful, he abandoned the struggle, and left the committee-room with the indelible stigma of perjury stamped upon him.

"Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name," wrote the President in the proud consciousness of his unassailable integrity, little knowing as he wrote that the basest of all the artifices of malice was being resorted to in order to damage his character. But the gracious Being in whose beneficent watchfulness and Almighty power he expressed such devout reliance did defend and "protect" him by detecting and exposing the infamous cheat that had been perpetrated by a reckless profligate in malicious revenge for being defeated in an attempt to plunder the Government.

Pettibone is a fair specimen of the class of men on which the Black Republicans rely to sustain their false accusations against the President. Baffled knaves and disappointed plunderers are the instruments with which they can expect to achieve their base designs. Providence has unmasked their iniquity, and furnished the American people indubitable evidence of the schemes by which unprincipled political factions seek to blacken the reputation of the man whom they have elevated to the highest and most honorable position in the world.—Washington Constitution.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—"Harmony," the N. Y. correspondent of the Mobile Register, says:

"Orders have been issued that Charleston shall be backed down, and Tray, Blanch the Scotch terrier, and all the other dogs and puppies, are now in full howl at Charleston."

The Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, Judge Smalley, is now in the city. He laughs at all their insinuations and assertions. It has been reported that from 12,000 to 25,000 Douglas men will go to Charleston. Judge Smalley went down to Charleston a few days ago. He engaged Institute Hall. He says Charleston can accommodate with ease, at two day's notice, 50,000 strangers; that if pushed, 200,000 could be kept for a month. He says that in the city, Mt. Pleasant, on Sullivan's Island, the Forts, will give room for 100,000. He says that in St. John's, Berkeley Parish, 15 or 20 miles from Charleston, 30,000 cows, worth \$5 to \$8, are running wild, and would be sent to Charleston in 48 hours, if cattle should be worth \$10. The Judge says that if beef should go up in that only five cents a pound, the telegraph would send the news on the lines of the North-Eastern railroad, and the South Carolina railroad, and before three days 300,000 head of cattle would be railroaded into Charleston.

Augusta is only eight hours; Columbia six; Savannah ten, and twelve hours bring provisions also, from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and even from Virginia.

What humbug to talk about famine or lack of lodgings. The Judge thinks that good beds will be had for 50 cents. The steamers and ships in port will offer accommodation for them free and furnish meals for 50 cents each.

The Judge would come out with a card, but he says the allegations about Charleston are really so absurd that he does not wish to make himself or the Democratic National Convention ludicrous by denying them.

Will not our republican friends aid us to "circulate the documents?" Now is the time when thousands of minds can be reached and influenced, which, 3 months hence, will be hardened like flint against conviction. Terms cash.—New York Tribune.

"My friends," said an enthusiastic revival preacher to his congregation, "I have a few pamphlets here left, on 'The Way of Salvation. Sinners, remember that the day of wrath is approaching. Terms cash."

That man must have been a relative of Greeley's.—N. Y. Day Book.

The six thousand dollars sent from this city to aid Black Republicanism in Rhode Island will be money thrown away. John Brownism, as represented by Padelford, will be wiped out clean by the gallant Sprague. The rallying cry is "Sprague and the Union," and down with Hesper John Brown-Padelfordism. Fling out the stars and stripes! What can \$6,000 do for the rag of sectionalism?—Boston Post.

Cut a raw potato in half and use it instead of a rag for scouring knives. It cleans them in less time and is far better than a cloth.

New States and Territories—When and by Whom Admitted.

Under Gen. Washington's Administration, the following new States were admitted:

Vermont, in 1771.
Kentucky, in 1792.
Tennessee in 1796.

Under John Adams' (Federal anti-Democratic Administration,) not a single new State was admitted into the Union.

Under Thomas Jefferson's (Democratic) Administration, and by a Democratic Congress, the following States and Territories were added to the Union.

Ohio, in 1802,
Louisiana, by purchase made in 1804; which contained space enough for fifteen States. The purchase gave to the United States the entire control of the Mississippi, the mouth of which had hitherto been in the hands of a foreign power.

Under James Madison's Administration, and with a Democratic Congress, the following addition was made to the Confederacy.

Indiana, in 1816.
During the Presidency of James Monroe, assisted by a Democratic Congress, the following new States were admitted into the Union:

Mississippi, in 1817.
Illinois, in 1819.
Missouri, in 1820.
Maine, in 1820.

Florida was purchased in 1824.
During the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, who was not a Democrat, no new State was admitted into the Union.

Under the Presidency of Gen. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, the following new States were admitted by a Democratic Congress:

Michigan, in 1836.
Arkansas, in 1838.
No new States admitted under the Presidency of Martin Van Buren.

No new States were admitted under the administrations of Harrison and Tyler, although preliminary steps were taken to admit Texas.

The following new States were admitted under the Administration of James K. Polk, Democrat, and a Democratic Congress:

Iowa, in 1845.
Texas, in 1846.
California was purchased.

New Mexico and Utah were purchased. California was admitted under the Administration of Taylor and Fillmore, by a Democratic Congress, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington were organized.

Under Gen. Pierce's Administration, (Democratic) and a Democratic Congress, Nebraska, Kansas and Arizona was purchased.

Under James Buchanan's Administration, (Democratic) Minnesota was admitted in 1858, and Oregon, in 1859.

Kansas will doubtless be admitted before his Presidential term closes.

It will be seen by the above statement, taken from the records of Congress, that every new State, both slave and free, was admitted into the Union by a DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS, and a DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT.

Every Territory has been organized and had a government given it by a Democratic Congress. Every acquisition of a Territory which has been made since the Revolution, has been by a DEMOCRATIC Congress.

Hon. Z. Pratt, at the formation of the Prattville Farmers' Club, in New York, a few weeks since, made the following suggestive paragraph in the course of his remarks:

"A good farmer in a neighborhood is a great blessing; and let him go to what mill or what meeting he likes, his mode of farming and improvements will be adopted."

This is very true, and it is encouraging to every one who is trying to be his neighbors and companions. Whatever may be a man's political opinions or personal preferences, if his example be good, if he shows on his farm, better tillage, better crops, better animals, and better profits, his method will be looked into by those who know him, and it will be imitated; and thus improvement will go on.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that new potatoes were served up at one of the hotels in that city on Wednesday, March 7th, the seed having been planted in August last, and when partly grown, at the approach of winter, the tops were covered with straw during the cold weather.

It is thought that the present session of Congress will not terminate before the first of July. Twenty days will be taken to allow members to attend the National Conventions.

EXECUTION OF A WOMAN AT ST. PAUL.—We spoke in Thursday's paper of the first execution of a white person in Minnesota, which person was a woman, Mrs. Mary Ann Bilansky, who was executed at St. Paul, on the 23d inst. This strangling a woman to death with a rope around her neck is most horrible, and a relic of barbarism that we hope to see speedily wiped out from every statute book in the Union.

Few such scenes have ever occurred in the United States, and for humanity's sake, we could wish that another would never be enacted. Surely, in the case of women, if not in the case of men, society could be as amply protected against murder by imprisonment for life as by hanging.

The closing scene in the tragedy at St. Paul is thus described:

"When the prisoner arrived upon the platform, she was led forward and knelt upon the drop, the clergy, jailor and the sisters, and other ladies, in the same posture around her. About five minutes were thus spent in reading prayers by the clergy, in which she seemed to take a deep interest. Upon rising she was asked if she had anything to say. She spoke for a minute perhaps. There was some repetition, but the following is very nearly what she said:

"I die without having any money shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul and not for murder. May you all profit by my death! Your courts of justice are not courts of justice—but I will get justice in Heaven. I am a guilty woman, I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to law. I hope you may all be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Mr. Hoffman then whispered a "good bye," to her, when she showed some agitation, and said, "O, Mr. Hoffman, you promised to stand by to the last."—He assured her that he was not going to leave her.

Mr. Miller, the Deputy Sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed: "Dr. Miller, how can you stain your hands by putting that rope around my neck—the instrument of my death?"

He assured her that duty compelled him to do it, and she made no resistance, and only said: "Do for God's sake, put it on so it will not suffocate me."

It became necessary in fixing the rope to lift the veil that was tied about her neck when she said: "Mr. Hoffman, do not take that veil between the rope and my neck."

He explained in a word the necessity of its being removed, when she said: "Fix it any way, so as not to suffocate me."

After it had been arranged, Dr. Miller took the black-cap from his pocket, and proceeded to put it on her head, when she said: "Be sure that my face is well covered."

All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which she said several times: "God have mercy—God have mercy on my soul." Her last words were: "Lord Jesus Christ receive my soul."

She was requested to take a step forward on the drop, and then everything being prepared, Dr. Miller made a motion to Sheriff Tullis, who pulled the fatal rope, and in an instant she fell. The fall was about four feet, and the machinery was so nicely adjusted that the noise was scarcely heard outside the enclosure.

There were scarcely any movement in the body after it dropped; a slight convulsive motion and a heaving of the chest was all that was observed.

The body was allowed to hang about twenty minutes, during which time prayers were read audibly by the clergy, who remained kneeling on the platform.

The physicians having examined the body several times, then stated to the Sheriff that life was extinct, and she was cut down and placed in a plain black coffin that had been placed in front of the gallows during the whole period of the execution.

THE INDIANA MARSHALSHIP.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times furnishes the following gossip. It may be mere gossip and it may not. We give it for what it is worth:

The appointment of English as Marshal of Indiana has produced a great flare-up in the Administration household. A Mr. Voorhees called on the President and earnestly protested against it in the name of the Administration Democrats in Indiana. After he concluded his remarks, Mr. Buchanan replied, "Mr. Voorhees, the President, I believe, sir, is vested with the appointing power, and he has exercised it. I have no other answer for you, sir."

Mr. Voorhees, I learn, avows his determination to support Douglas, as the heaviest blow he can give back, and Senator Fitch declares his purpose not again to enter the White House.

ADVERTISING:
One square of 220 Brevier ems or less, three weeks or less, \$1.00; each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer advertisements in proportion—less than half a square to be charged as half a square and over half a square to be charged as a whole square.
A liberal deduction will be made on advertisements inserted longer than one month.
Legal advertisements must be paid for in advance, or satisfactorily secured.
The above terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance.

POETRY SIMMERED DOWN.—I'm thinking of the time, Kate, when sitting by thy side, and shelling beans I gazed on thee, and felt a wondrous pride. In silence I leaved us o'er the pan, and neither spoke a word, but the rattling of the beans, Kate was all the sound we heard. Thy Auburn curls hang down Kate, and kissed thy lily cheeks, thy azure eyes half filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so charmed as I was then had no'er before occurred, when the rattling of the beans, Kate was all the sound I heard. I thought it was not wrong, Kate, so leaning o'er the dish, as you snatched up a lot of beans, I snatched a nectared kiss. And a sudden shower made my eyes blind, I never saw nor stirred, but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard.

MOUNT CALVARY.—Mount Calvary was not a mountain but an exceedingly slight elevation just outside the walls of Jerusalem appropriated to the execution of criminals. It was so elevated above the plain that the sacred spot can now be discerned, the ground in the vicinity being a dead level. We may so remark in general that the Jews applied geographical terms in a manner calculated to deceive an inhabitant of this continent, where everything is on so grand a scale. They described small things by large words, calling a small lake the sea of Galilee, a creek the river Jordan a little hillock Mount Calvary, a small hill the Mount of Olives, a few feet of ground the Potter's Field, &c.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL learns from persons residing in various parts of that county, that the drought of last month has been very injurious to wheat, that in some localities whole fields are almost entirely destroyed, and that many farmers are now replowing their wheat fields.—The rain of Sunday night, light as it was, will be of immense benefit, and may yet bring out much of the grain given up as hopelessly lost.